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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

1976

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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1976

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. WALTER FITZGERALD
MINISTER

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, price indexes, labour force and employment statistics.

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data are available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; public administration; and the public sector of the service industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries, and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of the total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries, but show only the distribution of men and women of the staffs of the co-operating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the mining, manufacturing and construction industries.

This publication was prepared by Bill Steele of the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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DIRECTOR

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS

IN

NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION I

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1976, there was a significant decrease in the overall number and time lost due to workstoppages in Nova Scotia. In fact, there was a 15 percent reduction in total man-days lost in 1976 over 1975. The year saw workstoppages involving 7,456 workers and lasting a total of 197,604 man-days. Of the 25 workstoppages, 13 were illegal strikes involving 7,121 man-days lost while the remaining 12 workstoppages accounted for 190,483 man-days or 96.4 percent of the total.

One facet of legal strikes in 1976 that is an important factor is the extended duration of the precipitating strikes. A very quick comparison of the average duration of legal strikes in 1976 and 1975 finds an almost doubling of the ratio. In other words, the average strike in 1976 lasted 15,873 man-days as opposed to 7,296 man-days in 1975. This doubling effect is substantial and could be an indicator to be scrutinized over the next few years.

During 1976, not all the major sectors were affected by strikes, as compared to 1975, where all major sectors had problems. Construction, manufacturing, and service accounted for 83 percent of the workstoppages and 96.3 percent of the total time lost during the year.

As in 1975, manufacturing continued to be the area of industrial unrest with 14 workstoppages causing a loss of 80,381 man-days and also had the record for the highest loss of man-days at 86,078. However, the figures for 1976 are down as compared to 1975.

General wage changes were still seen as the main cause in 48.0 percent of all workstoppages during 1976. Wages were the centre of dispute in 10 of the 12 legal strikes during the year while illegal strikes were mainly attributed to problems arising out of working conditions, plant administration, job security, as well as wages.

*Note: Excluded from these figures are industries under Federal jurisdiction.

MAN-DAYS LOST THROUGH WORKSTOPPAGES
IN NOVA SCOTIA
1972-1976

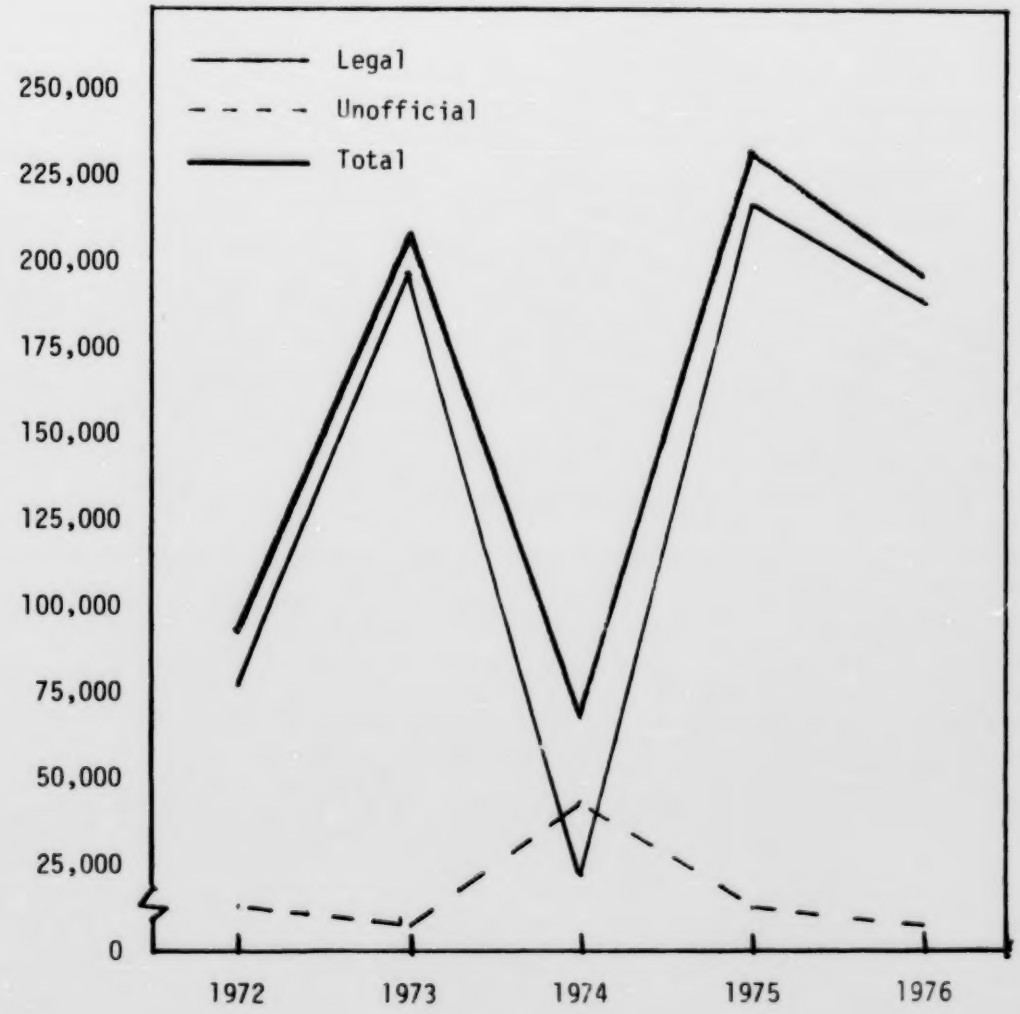


TABLE 1 SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUE INVOLVED
1976

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES		TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES		TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER	25	100.0	12	48.0	13	52.0
SIZE (Number of Workers)	7,456	100.0	4,745	63.6	2,711	36.4
DURATION (Man-Days)	197,604	100.0	190,483	96.4	7,121	3.6
MAN-DAYS LOST PER 10,000 WORKED	29.4		28.3		1.1	
MAJOR ISSUES:						
General Wage Changes	12	48.0	10	83.3	2	16.7
Job Security	4	16.0	-	-	4	100.0
Plant Administration	4	16.0	-	-	4	100.0
Jurisdictional Disputes	1	4.0	-	-	1	100.0
Fish Processing Procedures	1	4.0	1	100.0	-	-
Union Organization and Security	1	4.0	-	-	1	100.0
Rollback of Wages (A.I.B.)	2	8.0	1	50.0	1	50.0

TABLE 2 LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1976

	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY					
Construction	4	1	954	64,094	65,048
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	7	7	5,697	80,381*	86,078
Service	1	2	30	39,144	39,174
Trade	-	1	-	1,584	1,584
Public Administration	1	1	440	5,280	5,720
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604
DURATION					
1 day or less	5	-	687	-	687
2 to 6 days	6	1	2,484	115	2,599
7 days or more	2	11	3,950	190,368	194,318
TOTAL	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604
NUMBER OF WORKERS					
50 or less	6	2	421	1,699	2,120
51 to 200	3	3	1,140	9,191	10,331
201 to 400	2	2	550	22,170	22,720
401 or more	2	5	5,010	157,423	162,433
TOTAL	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604
NUMBER OF MAN-WORKING DAYS					
50 or less	5	2	311	1,699	2,010
51 to 300	5	3	1,400	9,191	10,591
301 to 500	1	-	400	-	400
501 or more	2	7	5,010	179,593	184,603
TOTAL	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604

*Included in the 80,381 legal man-days lost figure were 17,600 man-days lost due to a lockout situation.

TABLE 3

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1974, 1975, 1976

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY - 1976						
Construction	5	4	1	954	64,094	65,048
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	7	7	5,697	80,381*	86,078
Service	3	1	2	30	39,144	39,174
Trade	1	-	1	-	1,584	1,584
Public Administration	2	1	1	440	5,280	5,720
Transportation, Comm., & Other Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604
INDUSTRY - 1975						
Construction	7	5	2	5,037	14,775	19,812
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	1	1	-	600	-	600
Manufacturing	29	19	10	8,528	81,757	90,285
Service	10	1	9	110	17,215	17,325
Trade	4	-	4	-	10,935	10,935
Public Administration	4	2	2	350	374	724
Transportation, Comm., & Other Utilities	6	3	3	228	93,830	94,058
TOTAL	61	31	30	14,853	218,886	233,739
INDUSTRY - 1974						
Construction	5	5	-	12,385	-	12,835
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	2	2	-	296	-	296
Manufacturing	31	25	6	31,233	21,500	52,805
Service	3	1	2	150	960	1,110
Trade	4	-	4	-	1,728	1,728
Public Administration	3	2	1	265	95	360
Transportation, Comm., & Other Utilities	6	6	-	410	-	410
TOTAL	54	41	13	44,739	24,283	69,022

*Included in the 80,381 legal man-days lost figure were 17,600 man-days lost due to a lockout situation.

ESTIMATED POPULATION
FOR
CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

SECTION II

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

AREA	JAN. 1975 (000's)	APR. 1975 (000's)	JULY 1975 (000's)	OCT. 1975 (000's)	JAN. 1976 (000's)	APR. 1976 (000's)	JULY 1976 (000's)	OCT. 1976 (000's)
CANADA	22,659	22,737	22,831	22,923	22,998	23,063	23,143	23,231
ATLANTIC REGION	2,152	2,161	2,168	2,181	2,188	2,193	2,200	2,208
Nova Scotia	818	821	823	827	830	831	833	836
New Brunswick	670	673	676	681	684	687	689	692
Newfoundland	546	548	550	553	554	555	558	559
P. E. I.	118	119	119	120	120	120	120	121

The population of Canada at the beginning of October, 1976 was 23,231,000, 1.3 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was slightly below the 1.4 percent annual population growth rate from October, 1971 to October, 1976.

For the Atlantic Region as a whole, the population growth rate for the period October, 1975 to October, 1976 was 1.2 percent or an absolute increase of 27,000 persons indicating a somewhat marginally lower rate of growth than the national average of 1.3 percent for the same period.

The population for Nova Scotia stood at 836,000 in October, 1976 reflecting an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent, and this also was the same rate for Newfoundland. New Brunswick's rate stood at 1.6 percent, which was the highest for the Atlantic area and was also signficantly above the national increase of 1.3 percent. Prince Edward Island had the lowest increase with 0.8 percent.

NOTE: The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of these estimates and, therefore, should not be confused with 1976 census results. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data and the movement of families receiving family allowances.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR
CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION III

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Wages in Nova Scotia industry as a percentage of the national average reveal that during the first six months of 1976 only transportation, communication and other utilities and service have registered any increase over the same period a year ago. Transportation, communication and other utilities rose from 85.1 percent of the national average to 86.4 percent and service from 73.8 percent to 76.6 percent. A decline in Nova Scotia's position vis a vi the national average with respect to average weekly wages and salaries occurred in mining which has declined from 77.7 percent to 77.3 percent in 1976, manufacturing from 90.5 percent to 87.3 percent, construction from 80.5 percent to 77.8 percent, trade from 83.7 percent to 83.2 percent and finance, insurance and real estate from 87.4 percent to 86.4 percent. The all industry figures show that there was a decrease from 85.4 percent to 84.5 percent.

Average weekly earnings for the industrial composite increased by a greater proportion in Canada than in Nova Scotia. The provincial average climbed 11.9 percent from $168.39 for the first six months of 1975 to $188.40 for the same period in 1976, while the national average increased by 13.0 percent from $197.15 in 1975 to $222.88 in 1976.

Mining, construction and parts of the transportation industry were the only industries in Nova Scotia which were above the all-Canada average weekly wages and salaries figure for 1976. Industrial composite wage data in 1976 for Nova Scotia was 15.5 percent below the same figure for Canada.

NOTE: The figure on average weekly wages and salaries as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages and hours worked relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

The most significant increases for the province during 1975 occurred in manufacturing with an 18.6 percent increase over 1974, service with a 16.0 percent increase, construction at 15.0 percent and trade with an increase of 15.2 percent. The same four industries at the national level had increases of 15.0 percent, 14.0 percent, 12.8 percent and 13.7 percent respectively.

The lowest average weekly earnings percentage increase of all major industries over 1974 - 1975 was found in the finance, insurance and real estate industry where a 9.5 percent increase was revealed in Nova Scotia compared to 12.0 percent for Canada as a whole.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly earnings increased during 1976 for major centres within the province ranging from a low of 11.7 percent in the first six months of 1975 in Sydney to 20.5 percent in Amherst. A comparison of industrial composite wages in the urban areas vis a vi the province as a whole revealed that Sydney and New Glasgow were the only two areas to have wages higher than the provincial average of $188.40.

The highest industrial composite wages and salaries figure was registered in New Glasgow with a high of $221.74; followed by Sydney, $213.49; Halifax, $186.59; Amherst, $181.30; Truro, $161.13; and Yarmouth, $158.18.

NOTE: The figures used in the above analysis are based on six month averages for 1975 and 1976. The tables that are to follow have a six month average for 1976 while the previous years averages are based on twelve months.

TABLE 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1976
($)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	280.50	311.11	304.85	310.03	310.78	311.84	312.67	316.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	213.43	235.76	227.93	232.57	235.52	238.09	238.43	242.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	199.99	220.30	212.24	216.50	220.58	222.66	223.44	226.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	227.13	251.67	243.49	248.90	250.97	253.98	254.10	258.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	198.22	218.28	212.66	214.74	218.68	220.97	220.06	222.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	253.10	281.94	267.40	277.34	280.75	290.54	286.69	288.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	242.86	276.13	263.71	272.26	274.35	278.39	280.59	287.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	282.36	326.18	315.48	328.55	328.68	322.92	326.41	335.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	234.03	253.68	249.53	252.51	251.44	255.32	255.61	257.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	159.06	172.98	168.22	169.13	171.13	174.59	175.13	179.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale	203.50	222.56	217.77	219.28	221.62	224.22	224.16	228.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	137.56	149.15	144.66	144.64	146.81	150.94	151.37	156.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	193.05	211.44	204.72	207.40	212.70	214.62	212.94	216.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	143.75	158.00	155.10	155.03	156.14	158.63	159.49	163.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	205.46	222.88	216.40	220.02	221.76	224.40	225.37	229.38	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 5
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1976
($)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	216.89	240.54	245.28	241.62	239.60	235.62	238.93	242.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	190.47	205.84	199.08	204.51	203.56	207.95	209.53	210.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	206.16	216.62	213.63	216.05	213.71	217.05	220.54	218.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	178.75	198.92	189.28	197.21	196.97	202.25	202.50	205.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	149.25	167.26	167.48	166.98	160.34	165.05	172.53	171.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foods	144.16	162.68	163.53	162.37	154.91	160.30	168.20	166.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	135.33	153.46	159.03	157.14	140.86	149.98	160.06	153.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries*	222.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel Mills*	222.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	198.91	224.66	220.34	222.53	220.51	228.10	225.99	230.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	223.66	221.62	220.32	225.77	217.68	213.62	217.96	234.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	226.32	253.95	252.83	254.71	259.27	250.95	238.87	267.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	226.30	255.85	255.04	254.88	260.09	255.31	246.85	262.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	218.94	248.04	253.91	257.53	251.12	234.80	232.72	258.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	228.70	248.48	244.89	254.04	256.21	238.37	223.52	273.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	198.67	219.33	215.74	217.34	220.66	223.48	220.91	219.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	190.92	202.67	201.82	199.52	208.53	204.73	201.68	202.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transport and Services	190.15	213.14	220.31	211.04	232.90	206.86	202.66	205.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Transport	224.79	226.82	220.90	226.88	230.65	225.73	228.89	227.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	203.94	232.33	226.31	230.24	227.58	239.12	238.61	232.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, power, gas and water	230.35	260.43	251.34	263.28	257.45	264.23	262.88	263.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	133.38	144.02	141.03	139.56	141.90	144.43	146.37	150.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	176.31	191.88	190.20	188.77	193.22	191.93	191.27	195.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	109.29	127.65	125.74	123.81	125.01	128.75	130.75	134.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Stores	109.57	114.71	120.66	107.90	110.95	111.96	117.52	119.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	102.09	110.62	105.03	107.45	106.60	112.43	113.87	118.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive Stores	152.29	168.34	170.03	171.42	181.63	182.04	180.65	187.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	167.04	182.64	178.13	175.81	184.69	185.12	183.75	188.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	108.89	121.08	115.70	117.92	118.19	124.18	123.05	127.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Service	86.87	100.91	94.81	98.61	97.47	102.84	104.04	107.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	172.40	188.40	183.66	185.19	187.22	189.79	190.42	194.15	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.
*No figures available in survey from July, 1975.

TABLE 6
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA
1976
($)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1974	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
HALIFAX															
Manufacturing	177.31	213.43	226.36	220.28	229.00	223.52	224.47	228.61	232.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	169.86	200.84	222.60	214.62	221.32	220.49	222.52	227.56	229.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	208.45	236.11	258.88	250.50	260.52	265.56	256.35	253.98	266.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	177.73	200.74	225.55	218.25	220.19	222.88	233.51	231.60	226.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	117.02	137.48	147.74	143.47	142.84	147.11	148.55	150.96	153.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	158.57	174.65	189.57	183.63	181.86	192.95	191.09	191.76	196.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	98.89	116.25	126.90	120.88	122.78	122.92	129.20	130.17	135.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	148.56	171.11	186.59	180.57	182.62	185.67	188.20	189.72	192.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY															
Manufacturing	182.48	223.52	233.33	233.64	232.44	234.50	234.46	231.27	233.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	187.55	227.44	240.32	240.04	240.84	242.89	240.62	237.19	240.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	104.70	125.61	140.09	133.70	135.13	137.09	143.42	143.85	147.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	167.27	196.40	213.49	214.30	212.65	212.76	212.11	212.48	216.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW GLASGOW															
Industrial Composite	171.86	199.74	221.74	213.98	217.68	217.17	233.98	223.52	224.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMHERST															
Industrial Composite	134.73	157.36	181.30	176.30	178.58	182.00	182.50	183.12	185.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRURO															
Industrial Composite	123.95	144.30	161.13	157.34	158.77	160.00	165.90	160.32	164.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
YARMOUTH															
Industrial Composite	113.64	147.50	158.18	153.51	165.93	157.06	163.98	156.18	152.46	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 7
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1976

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975 ($)	1976* ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	5.05	5.61	5.34	5.51	5.63	5.65	5.73	5.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	5.40	5.97	5.71	5.90	5.99	6.02	6.08	6.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-durable goods	4.67	5.21	4.91	5.09	5.25	5.26	5.35	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	4.77	5.33	5.13	5.22	5.42	5.41	5.38	5.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	5.92	6.60	6.33	6.49	6.57	6.72	6.74	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	5.82	6.48	6.25	6.41	6.41	6.52	6.58	6.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	7.52	8.51	8.37	8.50	8.53	8.48	8.58	8.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	7.68	8.54	8.36	8.49	8.51	8.45	8.68	8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	7.27	8.46	8.40	8.51	8.56	8.54	8.43	8.32	-	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975	1976*	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.5	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-durable goods	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	37.7	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	38.0	37.7	37.9	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	39.5	39.7	39.0	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.8	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	39.3	40.7	40.1	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.6	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	39.0	39.1	38.2	39.8	39.6	38.7	38.6	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	37.4	37.9	37.5	38.5	38.7	37.7	36.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	42.0	41.6	40.3	42.9	41.3	40.8	41.7	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Note: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 8
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1976

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975 ($)	1976* ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	4.57	4.98	4.76	4.96	4.99	5.04	5.04	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	4.96	5.48	5.15	5.20	5.12	5.25	5.25	5.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	4.25	4.81	4.46	4.78	4.89	4.90	4.89	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	3.53	4.08	3.98	4.03	4.10	4.09	4.16	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries**	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	5.32	5.62	5.47	5.54	5.46	5.73	5.68	5.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	5.96	6.62	6.77	6.82	6.84	6.66	6.32	6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	6.23	6.90	6.88	6.91	6.97	6.91	6.82	6.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	5.43	6.14	6.27	6.39	6.28	5.91	5.48	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975 ($)	1976* ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.3	37.5	38.1	38.3	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	39.5	38.8	39.1	39.1	38.9	38.9	38.1	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.8	36.6	37.5	38.5	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	36.6	36.6	37.9	37.3	33.8	35.6	37.7	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	39.9	38.5	38.9	39.0	38.2	38.7	38.4	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.3	37.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	36.1	37.2	37.7	37.4	37.9	36.9	35.7	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	40.1	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.7	38.4	39.4	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Note: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.
** Note: No figures available in survey from July, 1975.

TABLE 9

WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
1971 - 1976
(%)

INDUSTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
MINING, INCLUDING MILLING	76.3	75.9	81.5	81.3	77.3	77.3
MANUFACTURING	80.4	82.3	84.2	86.5	89.2	87.3
CONSTRUCTION	83.4	76.2	79.5	78.6	80.1	77.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES	81.3	84.4	83.1	85.3	84.9	86.4
TRADE	84.6	78.1	88.3	82.8	83.8	83.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	88.3	87.0	89.6	88.6	86.5	86.4
SERVICE	74.2	76.4	77.0	74.4	75.7	76.6
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	82.0	82.6	83.8	84.2	83.9	84.5

Note: The 1976 figures are based on an average of the first six months of 1976 while the previous years are 12 month averages.

TABLE 10

REAL WAGES FOR HALIFAX
1976

		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	REAL WAGES ($)
AVERAGE 1975		171.11	133.9	127.79
1975	JAN.	161.55	127.6	126.60
	FEB.	159.95	128.6	124.38
	MAR.	165.48	129.4	129.89
	APR.	166.39	130.4	127.60
	MAY	167.85	131.1	128.03
	JUNE	170.24	132.5	128.48
	JULY	172.40	134.3	128.37
	AUG.	177.23	136.2	130.12
	SEPT.	181.44	136.1	133.31
	OCT.	178.39	139.2	128.15
	NOV.	176.28	140.2	125.73
	DEC.	176.14	141.0	124.92
AVERAGE 1976		186.59	143.0	130.48
1976	JAN.	180.57	141.5	127.61
	FEB.	182.62	142.4	128.24
	MAR.	185.67	142.6	130.20
	APR.	188.20	143.0	131.60
	MAY	189.72	143.9	131.84
	JUNE	192.76	144.9	133.01

The price index is used to deflate actual wages so their true purchasing power is shown in terms of a particular base, in this case, the purchasing power of the 1971 dollar. This table shows that actual earnings rose to $186.95 in the first six months of 1976 from $165.24 for the same period a year ago. This represents a 12.7 percent rise in actual terms while real wages increased by only 2.6 percent.

Note: The 1976 annual average is based on the first six months of 1976 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

SECTION IV

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost of living index and was first published on October 23, 1952 on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58 while a further weight revision in May, 1973, reflected 1967 family expenditure patterns (and within the food component, 1969 detailed spending habits).

In January, 1969, subsequently Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published in a time reference base 1961=100 instead of the 1949 base. Recently the time base has been further revised to 1971=100. This arithmetic conversion does not alter the movements of the consumer price as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision of the reference year is in keeping with Statistics Canada's (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) policy or bringing consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continuous measureable market price over time.

The index is related to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group." It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experience of the group becasue there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, clothing, housing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals basic needs but also include a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS - COMPARISON BETWEEN CANADA AND HALIFAX

The consumer price index is published for Canada and fourteen regional cities with only the province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey. Figures are, however, presented for Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) in the Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1971=100) increased 7.5 percent over the 1975-76 period while Halifax experienced an 8.4 percent increase for the same period. The increase in the Canadian index was a drop of 3.3 percentage points than was experienced during the 1974-75 period when a rise of 10.8 percent was experienced. For Halifax the increase in the index was a fall of 1.7 percentage points than was experienced during the 1974-75 period. A review of price increases, according to the respective price components, indicates that the two major components of the consumer price index - food and housing recorded increases of 2.7 percent and 11.1 percent respectively at the national level. A high rate of increase, however, was found in Halifax where the food index increased by 3.7 percent while housing rose 12.6 percent.

PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional city indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, weighting system

PRICE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

and items content. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative price levels between the cities. That is, they do not, in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the year. They ranged from a low of 6.7 percent in both Quebec and Montreal to a high of 9.7 percent in Vancouver. Halifax experienced an overall price increase of 8.4 percent. All components of the consumer price showed an acceleration in Halifax. These components and their rate of price increase are: housing (12.6%); transportation (11.8%); health and personal care (8.5%); recreation and reading (6.2%); tobacco and alcohol (5.7%); clothing (4.8%); and food (3.7%).

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-city price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index for Canada is based with the major ommission being shelter (both rented and owned).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve compatability by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials are now being updated on a component by component basis and the remaining indexes will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

TABLE 11

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - CANADA
1976

1971 = 100

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1975	JAN.	132.4	154.0	127.6	122.6	122.2	125.9	122.9	120.6
	FEB.	133.4	155.3	128.5	122.7	123.3	127.8	124.1	121.5
	MAR.	134.1	154.7	129.6	124.2	124.3	128.4	125.0	122.4
	APR.	134.8	155.5	130.0	124.0	126.0	130.4	125.7	122.9
	MAY	135.9	157.2	130.7	124.0	126.4	132.2	127.5	125.7
	JUNE	137.9	162.3	131.9	125.0	127.3	132.7	128.5	126.1
	JULY	139.8	166.1	132.9	124.9	130.5	133.1	130.5	126.4
	AUG.	141.2	167.8	134.4	125.0	132.8	135.2	130.9	127.1
	SEPT.	141.5	166.6	135.6	126.0	133.1	135.6	131.3	127.1
	OCT.	142.8	167.3	137.9	126.8	133.7	137.2	131.9	127.7
	NOV.	144.1	168.3	139.3	127.8	136.3	138.6	132.2	128.0
	DEC.	144.3	167.2	140.5	128.2	136.5	138.6	131.9	128.2
AVERAGE 1975		138.5	161.9	133.2	125.1	129.4	133.0	128.5	125.3
1976	JAN.	145.1	166.8	142.1	128.0	138.4	139.1	132.6	128.3
	FEB.	145.6	166.3	143.3	128.9	139.0	140.7	133.0	128.5
	MAR.	146.2	165.1	144.1	130.3	140.8	141.0	133.7	129.2
	APR.	146.8	164.5	145.0	131.1	141.5	142.8	134.2	131.7
	MAY	148.0	167.0	145.8	131.3	141.7	144.1	135.2	135.4
	JUNE	148.7	167.3	147.0	131.9	142.3	144.0	135.8	136.1
	JULY	149.3	167.8	147.8	132.0	142.5	144.5	137.6	136.1
	AUG.	150.0	166.9	149.1	132.6	144.5	145.9	138.2	136.2
	SEPT.	150.7	165.8	150.8	133.3	146.5	145.9	138.7	136.9
	OCT.	151.7	165.8	153.2	134.6	146.4	147.1	138.5	137.2
	NOV.	152.2	165.4	153.9	135.0	148.1	148.2	138.8	137.5
	DEC.	152.7	166.0	154.5	135.4	148.3	148.5	138.7	138.1
AVERAGE 1976		148.9	166.2	148.0	132.0	143.3	144.3	136.2	134.3
% CHANGE 1975 - 76		7.5	2.7	11.1	5.5	10.7	8.5	6.0	7.2

TABLE 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX
1976

1971 = 100

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1975	JAN.	127.6	155.0	117.3	116.5	124.5	119.5	119.3	113.6
	FEB.	128.7	156.2	117.8	117.2	125.4	121.9	120.3	118.5
	MAR.	129.4	156.0	118.7	118.2	126.0	122.2	121.3	120.6
	APR.	130.4	157.0	120.2	118.6	127.1	123.2	121.8	120.6
	MAY	131.1	157.8	120.7	118.9	127.2	124.2	122.6	125.3
	JUNE	132.5	160.9	121.7	119.8	128.3	124.4	123.3	125.7
	JULY	134.3	163.2	123.0	120.0	132.6	124.5	124.6	125.7
	AUG.	136.2	166.2	124.3	119.1	136.5	126.4	125.3	126.7
	SEPT.	136.1	164.2	124.9	120.4	136.5	126.6	125.6	126.7
	OCT.	139.2	164.6	132.0	121.2	138.3	127.1	127.4	126.7
	NOV.	140.2	165.7	132.9	122.0	140.1	128.6	127.1	126.8
	DEC.	141.0	165.3	134.8	122.9	140.3	129.5	127.6	126.7
AVERAGE 1975		133.9	161.0	124.0	119.6	131.9	124.8	123.8	123.6
1976	JAN.	141.5	165.4	135.3	122.8	141.9	129.7	127.7	126.7
	FEB.	142.4	167.2	134.7	122.3	143.9	131.0	128.1	127.0
	MAR.	142.6	166.3	136.6	123.5	143.8	131.0	129.2	127.0
	APR.	143.0	164.3	137.2	124.1	144.9	132.5	129.7	130.8
	MAY	143.9	166.3	137.7	125.3	145.1	135.5	130.2	130.8
	JUNE	144.9	168.2	138.9	125.4	145.3	135.7	131.6	130.8
	JULY	145.7	169.0	140.2	125.0	146.7	136.0	132.9	130.9
	AUG.	147.0	169.9	140.9	125.1	150.5	138.3	133.7	131.0
	SEPT.	146.7	166.8	141.8	126.3	150.4	137.7	134.0	132.2
	OCT.	147.7	167.0	143.1	127.7	151.8	139.0	133.4	132.1
	NOV.	148.1	167.2	143.5	128.0	152.8	138.9	133.6	134.0
	DEC.	148.3	166.8	143.9	128.7	152.5	139.7	133.5	135.1
AVERAGE 1976		145.2	167.0	139.6	125.4	147.5	135.4	131.5	130.7
% CHANGE 1975 - 76		8.4	3.7	12.6	4.8	11.8	8.5	6.2	5.7

TABLE 13

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT
1976

1971 = 100

AREA	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975	1976	% CHANGE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
St. John's	143.0	156.4	9.4	149.8	150.6	151.3	151.5	152.8	153.8	154.6	155.8	156.9	157.3	157.7	158.4
Halifax	133.9	145.1	8.4	141.5	142.4	142.6	143.0	143.9	144.9	145.7	147.0	146.7	147.6	148.1	148.3
Saint John	138.1	147.9	7.1	144.2	144.6	145.5	146.2	147.2	147.8	148.5	149.0	149.8	150.1	151.0	152.0
Quebec	135.0	144.1	6.7	140.2	141.1	141.0	141.7	142.7	143.6	144.2	145.1	145.9	146.9	148.1	148.6
Montreal	136.4	145.5	6.7	142.0	142.8	142.4	143.1	144.2	145.3	146.1	146.8	147.3	148.1	149.1	149.8
Ottawa	135.8	146.1	7.6	143.1	143.2	143.4	143.6	145.1	145.8	146.2	147.0	147.5	148.6	149.4	150.0
Toronto	136.1	146.0	7.3	142.7	143.0	143.7	144.1	145.1	145.8	146.6	147.1	147.5	148.5	148.8	149.3
Thunder Bay	136.4	148.4	8.8	144.8	145.3	145.3	146.0	147.4	148.4	149.0	150.1	150.5	151.4	151.3	151.3
Winnipeg	137.4	149.3	8.7	145.0	145.3	146.1	146.7	148.7	149.4	149.6	150.6	151.3	152.6	152.9	153.5
Saskatoon	133.9	144.9	8.2	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.6	143.9	144.7	145.0	146.2	146.9	147.6	148.5	149.1
Regina	133.1	145.0	8.9	140.2	140.5	141.2	141.9	143.8	144.5	145.0	146.6	147.1	149.1	150.0	150.3
Edmonton	135.8	146.7	8.0	142.6	142.9	143.6	144.0	145.8	146.2	146.9	147.8	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.2
Calgary	134.6	146.6	8.9	142.0	142.4	143.2	143.4	144.8	145.5	146.0	146.7	147.1	149.0	149.6	149.9
Vancouver	137.7	151.0	9.7	143.8	144.3	147.7	149.8	151.0	151.4	151.7	152.5	154.4	155.4	155.1	155.2
Canada	138.5	148.9	7.5	145.1	145.6	146.2	146.8	146.0	148.7	149.3	150.0	150.7	151.7	152.2	152.7

TABLE 14

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS
AS OF JUNE, 1976

COMBINED CITIES AVERAGE = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S	SAINT JOHN	CHARLOTTETOWN	MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION	103	114	108	104	97	99	103	109
RECREATION, EDUCATION & READING	99	98	98	92	104	102	94	99
TRANSPORTATION	101	108	105	104	105	100	93	101
HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE	95	102	97	90	95	104	99	106
TOBACCO & ALCOHOL	106	121	103	110	101	100	103	99

CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

SECTION V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

THE LABOUR FORCE

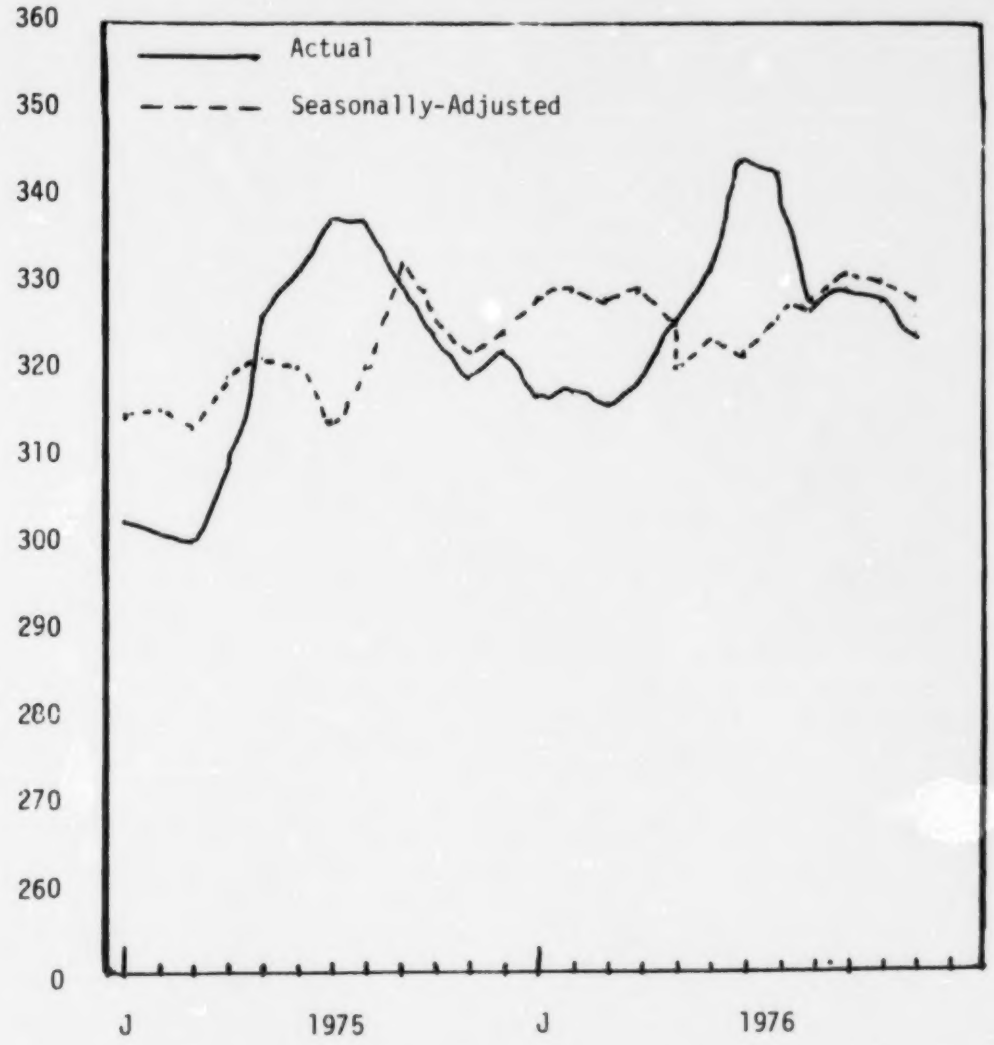
A very important statistical note one must know about the labour force statistics in this publication is the fact that the figures used are fron the new labour force survey which was started in January, 1976. The new survey covers a larger sample, a different age composition (15 and over), and new definitions of sub-provincial economic regions. Thus these figures should not be used in comparison of the figures in the old survey.

The year, 1976, saw the labour force grow at a slow rate, with a marginal increase of 0.6 percentage points over the 1974 - 1975 figure of 1.2 percent increase. Figures indicate that an average of 326,000 people participated in the labour force during 1976 as compared to 320,000 in 1975. This represents an increase of only 1.8 percent for 1975-76. The Canadian labour force for the same period (1975-1976) grew by 2.5 percent.

The labour force composition experienced a large change during the year with the male component increasing by only 1.5 percent while the female saw their number increase by a greater percentage than the male with a 3.4 percent increase for 1976.

When looking at the provincial labour force by main age grouping as in Table 17 one sees that persons 25 and over have increased their share of the labour force by 2.7 percent while the 15 - 24 age group only had a small increase of 1.01.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE
1975-1976



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation (that proportion of the population 15 years of age and over working or seeking work), decreased by 0.1 percentage points in 1976 to 55.2 from 55.3. This no growth pattern of the participation rate can probably best be explained by weakness in the provincial economy to recover from the 1975 recession which in turn has reduced significantly the number of job opportunities existing in the local labour markets. One only has to examine job vacancy statistics to see this phenomena. We see in Table 15 that during the first three quarters of 1976 the job vacancy rate was consistently below that for the corresponding period of 1975 and further below the 1974 period.

TABLE 15

Quarterly Job Vacancy Rates for Nova Scotia*
1974-76

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1974	8	10	13	7
1975	7	8	9	4
1976	5	4	5	-

Male participation during 1976 averaged 72.1 percent, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points over 1975's figure while female participation increased by 0.3 percentage points to 39.4 in 1976.

*Note: Vacancy rates indicate the number of vacancies per thousand existing jobs (sum of vacant and filled jobs). Both full-time and part-time jobs are included.

An examination of participation rates by major age groupings reveals that in the group of 15 - 24 years there was a decline of 0.7 percentage points while the 25 and over group showed a marginal increase of 0.1 percentage points.

Wide disparities exist in participation rates for the various economic regions in Nova Scotia. These differences may be attributed to the levels of unemployment which prevailed in each of these regions, but caution must be used when applying this criteria. There is no direct relationship between the level of participation and the unemployment rate when looked at on a monthly basis, but trends can be discerned when longer time periods are examined. However, in the new survey with new definitions of economic regions one can see the possible correlation of declining participation rates and higher than average unemployment. Cape Breton has had this feature, even under the old survey and now the Pictou area is starting this trend.

LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

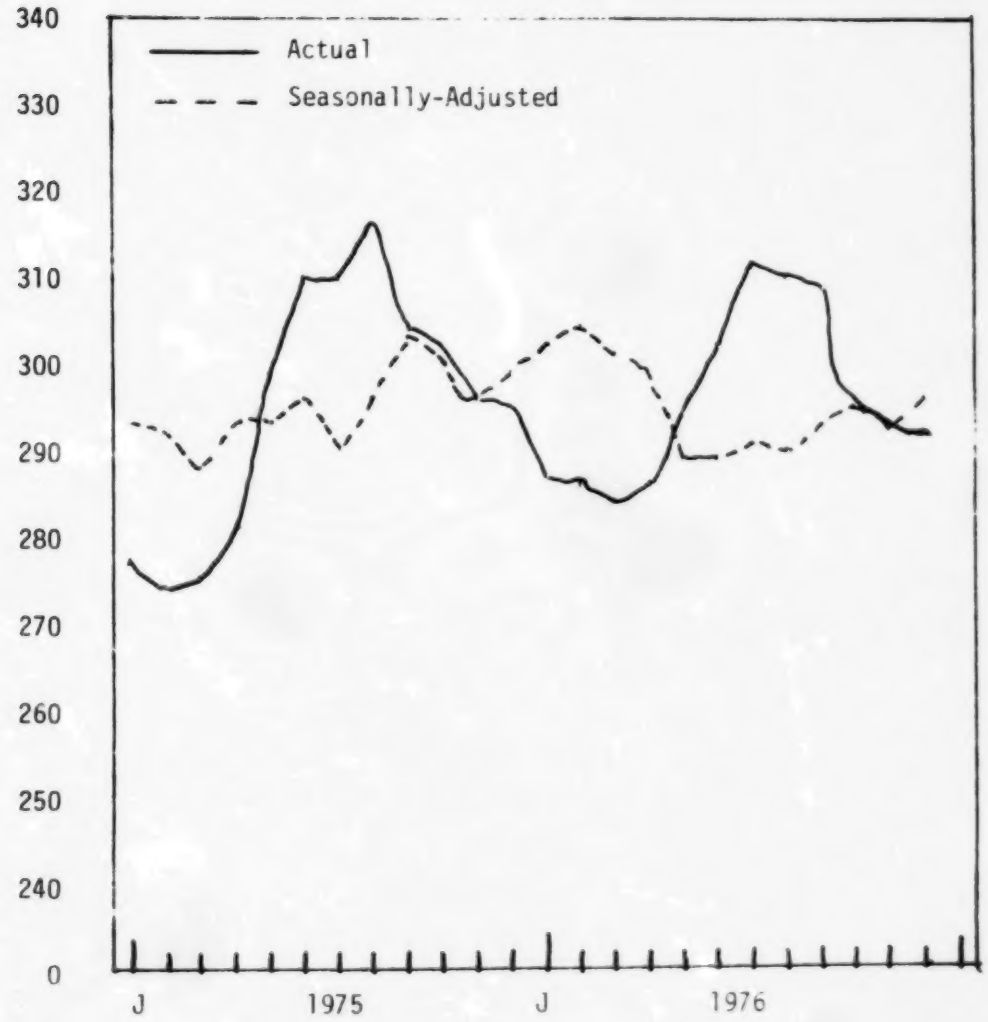
EMPLOYMENT

The overall employment level during 1976 showed no increase. On the average for the year, it remained the same as in 1975, 295,000 persons. This is a good indication of the lack of recovery from the 1975 recession and a significant turn around from the 1974-1975 period when employment increased by 7.1 percent.

A look at employment by industry shows that nearly 71.2 percent of Nova Scotians were employed in the service-producing industries in 1976. Employment in this sector rose by 1.9 percent or 4,000 persons while the goods-producing industries showed a decline of 3.5 percent or 3,000 persons. The goods-producing sector over the 1975-1976 period experienced a decrease in its level of employment with 3,000 fewer jobholders. This decline was throughout the whole sector except manufacturing which remained the same.

The occupational distribution of employment for 1976 indicates that employment for the year's average remained constant. The occupations to show any increase over the 1975-1976 period were managerial (1.6 percent), clerical (4.0 percent), service (5.4 percent), and finally material handling and other crafts (9.0 percent).

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY
1975-1976



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment during 1976 has averaged 31,000 people, 6,000 more than 1975. The reason for this rise in the number unemployed can be attributed to the provincial economy not having the needed capacity to provide jobs for the increasing labour force. While the labour force increased by 6,000 persons over 1975-76, employment showed no increase. Thus the 6,000 persons increase in the labour force is counted in the unemployment figures. The average rate of unemployment in 1976 was 9.6 percent while in 1975 it was 7.8 percent.

All the economic regions within Nova Scotia recorded sharp increases in their rates of unemployment during 1976. The only economic regions that were below the provincial average of 9.6 percent were Economic Region 9 (including the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth) at 9.1 percent and the county of Halifax with an average rate of 7.1 percent. The remaining regions were Economic Region 6 (Cape Breton Island) at 12.7 percent, an increase of 2.3 percentage points and Economic Region 7 (including the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, and Pictou) at 12.4 percent, an increase of 3.7 percentage points, Economic Region 8 (includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants, and Kings) at 9.7 percent, an increase of 0.7 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1975-1976

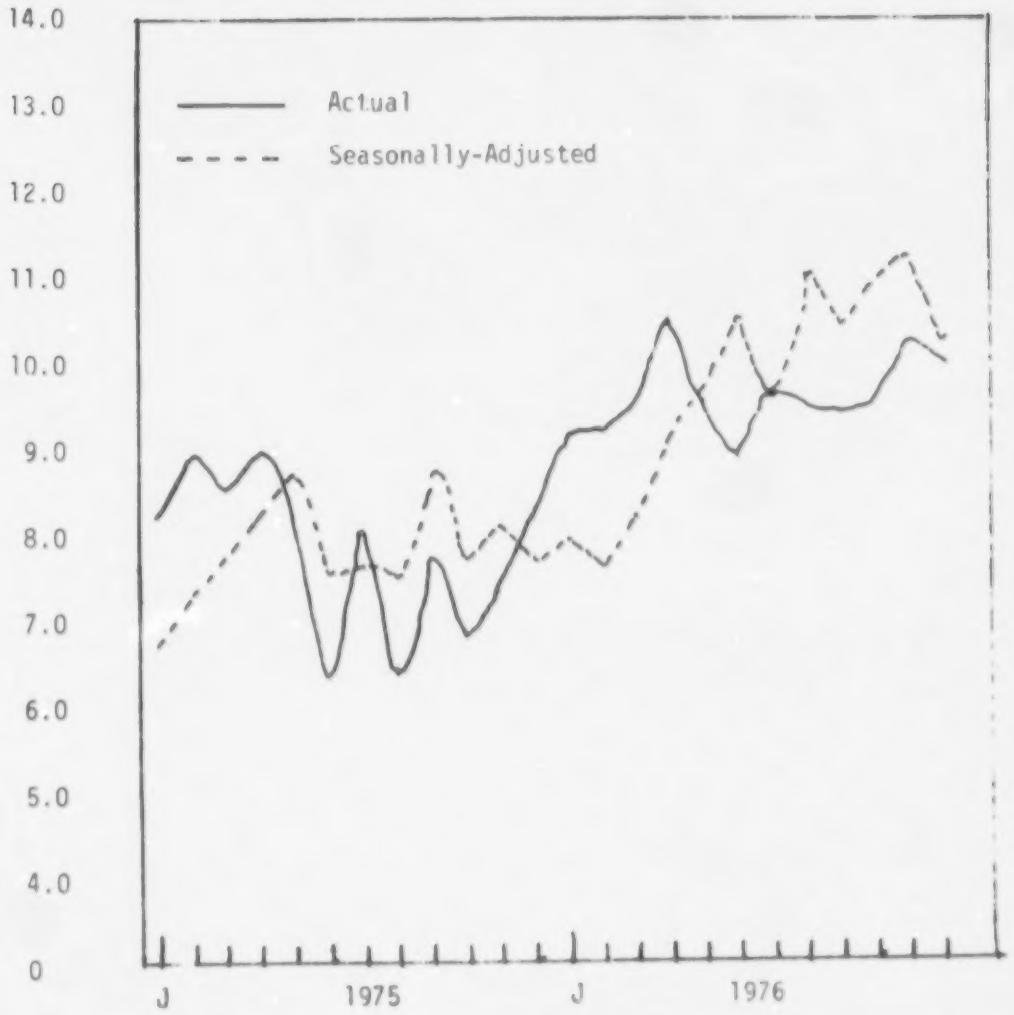


TABLE 16

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1976 (000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES															
	1973	1974	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
LABOUR FORCE																
Actual	296	316	320	326	315	315	314	319	325	331	344	343	328	329	328	324
Seasonally-Adjusted	296	316	320	326	328	329	328	329	320	323	322	326	327	331	330	328
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)																
Actual	53.6	55.9	55.3	55.2	53.9	53.7	53.4	54.0	55.2	56.2	58.2	57.0	55.3	55.4	55.1	54.3
Seasonally-Adjusted	53.6	55.9	55.3	55.2	56.1	56.1	55.9	56.0	54.3	54.7	54.5	55.0	55.1	55.6	55.4	54.9
EMPLOYED																
Actual	276	294	295	295	287	286	284	286	294	302	311	310	297	298	294	292
Seasonally-Adjusted	276	294	295	295	302	304	301	299	289	289	291	290	293	295	293	296
UNEMPLOYED																
Actual	20	22	25	31	29	29	30	33	31	30	33	33	31	32	34	32
Seasonally-Adjusted	20	22	25	31	26	25	27	30	31	34	31	36	34	36	37	32
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)																
Actual	6.8	7.0	7.8	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.0
Seasonally-Adjusted	6.8	7.0	7.8	9.6	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.1	9.7	10.5	9.6	11.0	10.4	10.9	11.2	9.8

TABLE 17

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1976
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	320	326	316	245	313	319	325	331	344	343	328	329	328	324
15 - 24 years	95	96	90	72	86	89	97	101	115	110	94	93	92	93
25 and over	225	231	226	173	227	230	228	230	230	233	234	236	236	231
TOTAL (Male)	203	206	199	190	197	203	207	211	221	217	205	207	206	204
15 - 24 years	54	54	50	41	48	50	55	58	66	62	52	52	52	51
25 and over	149	152	149	113	149	154	153	153	154	154	154	155	154	152
TOTAL (Female)	116	120	117	91	116	116	118	120	124	126	123	123	122	120
15 - 24 years	41	42	40	31	38	39	42	43	48	48	42	41	40	41
25 and over	76	78	77	60	78	76	75	77	75	78	80	82	82	79

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 18

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1976
(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	55.3	55.2	53.9	53.7	53.4	54.3	55.2	56.2	58.2	57.8	55.3	55.4	55.1	54.3
15 - 24 years	59.5	58.8	55.5	54.3	53.4	54.9	59.9	62.2	70.4	67.4	57.7	56.8	56.3	56.5
25 and over	53.8	53.9	53.4	53.4	53.5	54.0	53.4	53.9	53.6	54.2	54.4	54.8	54.6	53.5
TOTAL (Male)	72.6	72.1	70.2	69.4	69.5	71.5	72.8	74.0	77.1	75.5	71.5	71.8	71.4	70.5
15 - 24 years	67.6	65.8	61.4	59.6	59.4	61.1	67.3	71.2	81.3	76.2	63.1	63.4	63.4	62.3
25 and over	74.6	74.6	73.7	73.3	73.5	75.6	75.0	75.1	75.4	75.3	74.8	75.1	74.5	73.8
TOTAL (Female)	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.9	38.4	38.1	38.7	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.1
15 - 24 years	51.3	51.7	49.4	49.0	47.4	48.7	52.5	53.0	59.4	58.6	52.2	50.1	49.2	50.6
25 and over	34.7	35.0	34.8	35.3	35.1	34.3	33.7	34.6	33.7	35.0	34.7	36.3	36.3	34.9

TABLE 19

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1976

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
EMPLOYED														
Male	189	187	180	178	178	182	190	193	201	199	189	189	185	182
Female	106	108	107	107	106	104	104	108	111	111	108	108	109	110
AGE CATEGORIES														
15 - 24 years	81	79	75	88	71	72	79	84	94	93	77	78	77	77
25 and over	213	216	211	227	213	214	215	217	217	217	220	220	217	214

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
(ACTUAL SERIES)
1976

(000's)

EMPLOYED (by Industry)	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	295	295	287	286	284	286	294	302	311	310	297	298	294	292
Goods-producing	89	86	79	75	74	80	87	90	96	97	91	91	83	80
Agriculture	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	6	8
Other Primary	14	15	12	12	12	14	16	16	18	17	15	16	14	15
Manufacturing	43	43	41	39	39	39	42	45	47	49	47	46	43	40
Construction	21	20	18	17	16	19	21	21	23	22	21	21	20	17
Service-producing	206	210	209	209	210	206	206	211	215	213	206	207	211	212
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	30	30	29	28	28	26	29	32	33	33	31	30	30	30
Trade	57	57	59	58	54	55	56	57	56	56	58	56	58	60
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13	13	13	11	13	13	12	12	14	14	12	13	13	12
Community Business & Personal Services	82	82	81	83	85	83	81	83	84	81	79	79	80	81
Public Administration	25	28	27	29	30	28	28	27	28	29	26	29	30	29

TABLE 21

EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1976

(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	295	295	287	286	284	286	294	302	311	310	297	298	294	292
Managerial	60	61	65	62	62	60	61	63	62	61	60	60	59	59
Clerical	49	51	53	50	50	48	49	51	52	53	52	52	54	54
Sales	35	34	37	34	32	34	34	34	35	33	35	33	34	35
Service	37	39	41	40	40	38	37	37	41	40	36	38	39	39
Primary	24	19	19	16	17	20	22	22	23	23	19	20	17	18
Processing	39	38	42	36	35	34	36	38	39	41	40	40	38	38
Construction	26	26	29	23	22	24	27	29	30	28	27	27	25	22
Transportation	17	16	15	14	15	14	14	16	17	17	16	17	17	16
Material Handling & Other Crafts	11	12	13	11	11	13	14	13	13	13	11	11	12	11

Note: figures used are from the revised labour force survey of 1976.

Note: due to use of revised survey of 1976, figures are not available for a finer breakdown.

TABLE 22

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1976

(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1975	1976	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	10.4	12.7	10.4	10.5	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.6	14.1	15.1	14.8	14.5	10.4	12.7
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	8.7	12.4	11.6	11.7	12.7	14.3	10.9	12.9	11.1	12.9	10.0	11.2	15.9	13.7
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	8.0	9.7	11.9	12.9	11.0	11.9	8.4	6.6	9.7	9.8	8.4	7.1	9.0	9.5
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	8.4	9.1	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.3	9.9	8.2	8.2	5.6	6.2	8.9	11.6	8.0
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	5.4	7.1	5.7	6.0	6.1	7.3	8.1	6.6	7.4	6.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	8.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	*	7.2	*	*	*	7.6	8.3	7.0	7.9	6.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	8.1
PARTICIPATION RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	48.7	49.0	47.4	46.3	46.5	49.3	51.8	51.2	52.6	52.0	50.1	49.1	44.8	47.0
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	51.6	52.5	52.2	50.9	50.1	50.9	50.9	52.3	56.2	57.2	52.7	53.1	52.4	51.0
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	55.0	53.0	53.1	52.3	51.3	52.6	52.4	53.9	55.6	56.3	53.4	54.9	56.1	54.3
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	51.9	51.0	46.8	48.2	48.1	48.6	50.3	53.6	54.7	55.1	51.8	52.1	52.2	50.8
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	63.3	62.6	61.9	62.3	62.1	61.9	62.4	62.8	64.5	63.3	62.1	62.0	63.6	62.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	*	64.1	*	*	*	63.5	63.5	64.0	65.9	65.0	63.9	64.1	65.6	64.1

Note: revised figure for 1975 and 1976 survey, figures for Halifax not available.

Note: Economic Region (Group No. 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group No. 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group No. 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants, and Kings.
Economic Region (Group No. 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group No. 10) includes the county of Halifax.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel, and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers including working foremen; route-drivers, shipping, maintenance and delivery staffs; and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purposes of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and, establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets, and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Based year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price overtime, corresponding to a specified quantity of items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experiences of any one family within the group, nor should it be expected to refelct the price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two to six persons and (c) with annual incomes during 1967 ranging from $4,000 to $12,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1971=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That, is it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The Survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, enumerators, supervisors, etc., as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

(b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.[1]

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit

(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or

(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work, are included in the unemployed as persons without work or seeking work.

[1] Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Unemployed - The unemployed includes those persons who during the reference week:

(a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work.

(b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff for twenty six weeks or less and were available for work.

(c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available for work.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 15 years of age and over (excludive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work, and voluntarily idle or retired.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating "real" wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

APPENDIX

1. Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. Statistics Canada, "Employment Earnings and Hours", Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. Statistics Canada, "Prices and Price Indexes", Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. Statistics Canada, "The Labour Force", Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Current Labour Force Statistics for Nova Scotia
2. Monthly Summary of Activities, Industrial Relations Division, Labour Relations Board
3. Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
4. Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
5. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Bulletin
6. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1974/75 (1976)
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